













## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVAL.**  
February 5.—Albatross, schooner, 47 tons, Captain George, from Australia 25th inst. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. and three children and servants, and 1 in the cargo. Laidy, Ireland, and Co. agents.

**DEPARTURES.**  
February 5.—Northampton, for Melbourne.  
February 5.—Wild Iris, for Melbourne.  
February 5.—Golden Star, for Melbourne.  
February 5.—Thames, for Melbourne.  
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**COASTERS INWARDS.**  
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DIARY.				
February.	Time.	Sea.	Wind.	Water.
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30

**The Sydney Morning Herald.**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

In our summary of the latest news from Victoria, it was yesterday stated that the COLONIAL SECRETARY of that colony had said, in reply to a question asked by a member of the Legislative Council, that Sir WILLIAM DENISON held the appointment of Governor over New South Wales only, his appointment as Governor-General not entailing or empowering him in any way to interfere with the Government of Victoria; and that he was to visit Melbourne Sir CHARLES HOTHAM's powers would be as extensive as ever. And the COLONIAL SECRETARY is reported to have said further, that it had been expected that some kind of federal government would have been formed, and that for that reason Sir CHARLES FITZ ROY had received an appointment as Governor over each colony of Australia, the actual Governors being appointed Lieutenant-Governors only: that scheme had been given up, and Sir CHARLES HOTHAM was in daily expectation of receiving his commission as Governor.

If the words we have here marked in italics were really uttered by the honourable gentleman to whom they are imputed, we can only say we regard them with much surprise and with entire incredulity. We cannot believe that if HER MAJESTY'S Government had "given up" the idea of a "federal government" in those colonies, they would have enacted the force (for in that case a farce it would have been) of appointing a Governor-General. And we cannot but feel surprised that a high officer of Government should have countenanced the supposition that the QUEEN'S confidential advisers had been guilty of such undignified trifling.

In order that our readers may see clearly the objects contemplated by the Home Government in the creation of the office of Governor-General of the Australian colonies, we cannot do better than lay before them a few extracts from the despatch addressed by the SECRETARY OF STATE to Sir CHARLES FITZ ROY, on transmitting to him his several commissions in the year 1851.

"As the commission of Governor-General of the Australian Colonies is now for the first time issued by her MAJESTY, it is necessary to explain to you that in intrusting to you the extensive powers which are conveyed to you by this and by her MAJESTY'S other several commissions, I neither desire nor intend that you should exercise practically any interference in the administration of the Governments of the colonies of Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Victoria, with respect to matters affecting only the internal interests of any of these several colonies. No change is to be made in the mode in which the ordinary public business of each of the Australian colonies has hitherto been transacted and carried on. This is to be performed, as heretofore, by their own administrative officers, separately from and irrespectively of the affairs of the other colonies."

"The Lieutenant-Governors of Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, and Victoria, together with the Governor of Western Australia, will continue to administer as heretofore the government of these colonies, and to correspond directly with the Secretary of State respecting their affairs."

"But as the expanding interests and increasing relations of these communities with each other cannot fail to create a want of some means of establishing a mutual understanding and concert between them on a variety of subjects, Her Majesty's Government have considered it fitting that the officer administering the Government of the oldest and largest of those colonies should be provided with a general authority to superintend the initiation and foster the completion of such measures as those communities may deem calculated to promote their common welfare and prosperity."

"The Lieutenant-Governors of the other Australian colonies will be directed to communicate with you on any point on which the measures adopted in any colony may appear calculated to affect the interests of the others, and, in the absence of any express instructions from Her Majesty's Government, to be guided by your judgment, should any question arise in which more than one of the colonies is concerned."

"With the colony of Victoria, from its having hitherto formed part of New South Wales, the relations of the latter must necessarily continue to be more intimate than those which it will at present have with Van Diemen's Land and South Australia."

"This remark applies more especially to the commercial relations of the two first-named colonies; and I should regard it as very injurious to both, that the freedom of intercourse which has hitherto existed between them should be restricted, as it must be if differences should arise in the scale of duties imposed in the ports of each on goods imported for consumption. Hence, I conceive it to be highly necessary that there should be no legislation by either of those colonies for the purpose of altering the existing duties on imports without previous communication with the other."

"You will perceive from what I have said, that I do not contemplate any immediate necessity for your repairing to Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, or Victoria; but you will understand that if such a necessity should arise, you would, by virtue of the QUEEN'S commission to you, assume the government of any one of those colonies in which you might be present, and retain it during the whole period of your residence. During such period the functions of the Lieutenant-Governor would be completely suspended. Bearing this in mind, you will take care that no unnecessary interruption to the ordinary government of those colonies takes place; and if it should in this manner devolve on yourself, you will, I have no doubt, take the utmost care, by all your acts and proceedings, to maintain unimpaired the respect and deference which are due to the authority of the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR."

"Italics will have pointed out to the reader the portions of this despatch which show that the GOVERNMENT-GENERAL was originally prohibited from doing, and by whom? I am, Sir, Sir WILLIAM DENISON's commission as Governor-General are in any way different from those addressed to his predecessor, we conceive

it is his duty to follow his predecessor's example by publishing them in the *Gazette*. Indeed, his EXCELLENCY would do well to publish them, even if they are in all respects the same as those above quoted from. Such a procedure would set the public right in a matter of more than ordinary interest to the Australian colonies."

PERHAPS no administration ever accorded to office under brighter auspices, or with greater popular applause, than the present cabinet of Lord ABERDEEN. The highest expectations were formed of a body, composed, as it was, of the ablest public men of both Houses. The efforts of Lord DERBY to carry out a liberal policy by means of a band of obscure protectionist squires had proved a miserable failure, and everything tended to favour the new administration. The popular prejudice against coalitions was for a moment forgotten in the exultation of obtaining a cabinet which, in spite of its heterogeneous composition, was believed to be, on the whole, favourable to the development of liberal principles, and adapted to the progressive spirit of the age. And in spite of the sneers and taunts of D'Israeli, "all the talents" succeeded, for a time, in maintaining their popularity, and even in concealing from the public their differences, when they did disagree. The QUEEN'S Government was to have been carried on, and there was no great question of immediate interest which could evoke the elements of discord, or breed dissension in the camp. And so it happened that ABERDEEN and PALMERSTON—Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH and Mr. GLADSTONE—Radical and High Churchman—Whig and Peelite—sat quietly side by side at the same Council table. It was quite a political "happy family."

But the warmest friends of the new ministry must now be forced to admit that their darling Coalition has not been so successful, either at home or abroad, as to warrant all the favourable anticipations indulged in, some two years ago. The natural defects inherent in every coalition have begun to appear, and the greater strain upon its powers, the more palpable are its imperfections. Speaking without any political prejudice, and rather disposed to regard favourably a body comprising so many of the best and most enlightened men of the age, we are bound to say that, neither in peace or war, have the measures of the present administration been of such a character as to inspire the nation with much confidence in its rulers. The late session of the Imperial Parliament, even according to the partial verdict of the *Times*, was remarkable for the number of good measures, either drafted in the birth, or so cruelly mangled as to be deprived of their best features; while the facts carried through by Government were, with one exception, either mischievous or useless. To the inherent vices of a coalition arising from a wrong distribution of offices. The administration itself, though composed of able and powerful members, was, as a whole, weak and inefficient; and, as a whole, to aggravate its weakness and multiply its errors, every component member was placed out of his sphere of usefulness. No one was precisely where he ought to have been, but, as STEPHEN BLACKPOOL says, "it was all a muddle." The sprightly, clever, and energetic PALMERSTON—the terror of foreign despots, the hope and the riddle of continental revolutionists—was set over the administration of public services, church-yards, policemen, &c.; instead of guiding the foreign policy of his country, organising her resistance to Russian encroachment, and grappling with the shifting sophistries of foreign diplomatists. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, who had made the colonies the study of a quarter of a century, was set among the Woods and Forests—a spectacle dried—set to watch over the growth of timber, and to tend her Majesty's pleasure grounds; while Sir CHARLES FITZ ROY, to whom such an occupation would have been so congenial, was appointed chief arbiter of the destinies of India—an empire greater than that of NAPOLEON or ALEXANDER. In like manner, almost every office was filled by the wrong person, and a great amount of talent was lost to the country, simply because it was so capriciously distributed. Even the recent changes consequent on the creation of the Ministry of War have all been effected, as if it were of less consequence to have right men in their right offices, than to provide for the GREYS, ELLIOTTS, RUSSELLS, and other great Whig families. Those who believed that the trade of government, like every other trade, required apprenticeship and special training, had good reason to be dissatisfied with an arrangement which compelled everybody to learn a new branch of business, and converted the most experienced craftsmen into bungling novices.

The evil results of so ill-assorted a coalition have already been abundantly proved, and it is not difficult to foresee that, unless some changes are effected in the constitution of the ministry, it must and will fall to the ground. It has ceased to have the confidence of the country, and has even lost the favour of its own supporters. The Premier is especially the mark of popular odium, and from his own emissaries, we think deservingly so. If not an emissary of Russia, as some would have us believe, he is clearly wanting in that strength of mind and that firmness of purpose which should distinguish the first servant of the Crown in this present emergency. Whether actually dishonest, or merely incapable, Lord ABERDEEN is not the minister to conduct the nation through a long and dangerous war; and he must, ere long, give way to a better man. The vigour and genius of a CHATHAM are now required, to meet a crisis graver than CHATHAM ever encountered. The shifts and delays of diplomacy will no longer be tolerated by the English people—any more than the imbecilities of superannuated diplomatists. We must have men of mark and vigour—strong of will and bold of deed—men who can feel with the national feeling, and act as it their country would act. Of such is not Mr. Lord ABERDEEN—a respectable old gentleman enough, of his order, but not the man for England.

Making every allowance for the difficulties of their position, it is impossible to deny that ministers have not conducted the war, up to the present time, in a manner befitting the honour and welfare of the English nation. Whether in war or in diplomacy, it is clear that we have not met with that success which we were fully warranted in expecting, nor can we account for our failure on any grounds favourable to the character of the Ministry. The Whigs have never been famous for their war policy, any more than their rivals have been distinguished in peace; but the Coalition, in uniting the *disjecta membra* of the two great national parties, seems to have inherited the faults of both, without the virtues of either. From the commencement of the negotiations with the court of St. Petersburg

down to the actual declaration of hostilities, the tone adopted by our representatives in their communications with the hostile powers, has not been worthy of the English character, nor creditable to the sagacity of ministers. From our very timidity and courteousness of speech, we induced the Czar to believe that England never really intended to go to war in defence of Turkish independence. Our actions confirmed this impression in the mind of the Russian Emperor. While his army had crossed the Pruth, and was encamped on Turkish territory, the fleets of England and France were leisurely lying at anchor in the harbour of La Valette. Even the disgraceful disaster of "nope"—which will be for ever a stain on our national reputation—could not move Admiral DUNDAS from the shelter of the Bosphorus; and only when the popular indignation had begun to speak out plainly at home, did ministers take any energetic steps towards the prosecution of the war—a war which ought to have commenced on our part, from the first moment that a Russian soldier was seen on the right bank of the Danube.

That it was not the intention of the English Government to go to war, up to a late period in the history of the disputes with Russia, has often been the subject of charge against Ministers, both in and out of Parliament; and a recent number of the Protectionist journal—the *Press*, has directed us to a piece of most damnable evidence on this subject, against the ABERDEEN Administration. The *Edinburgh Review* for October—a recognized organ of the Ministry—in an article on the *New Ministry of War* contains the following paragraphs, on the subject of the errors and shortcomings of the military department, at the outset of this war:—"We have not disguised nor sought to explain away errors like these, because they admit neither of explanation nor of palliation. They are such as the great DUKE would not have tolerated under any circumstances whatever, and of which the effects—if the war lasts—will readily be felt. Yet we believe that we can account for them. It was hoped that the Czar might take fright at the first display of vigour on the part of England and France, and that possibly the expedition might never pass beyond Malta, its first stage towards Turkey. And so, with a view of economy, measures were adopted which produced indeed a respectable force, but which, in saving the outlay that accompanies an accumulation of battalions and of brigades, dislocated the former, and left the latter without the smallest prospect of adequate support."

The policy thus naively and felicitously exposed, it is impossible to condemn in terms too strong, or too uncomplimentary to the sagacity of ministers. The notion of the Emperor NICHOLAS taking fright at Admiral DUNDAS's warlike aspect at Malta is of a most refreshing and child-like simplicity. The Emperor NICHOLAS, the sole end and ambition of whose career was the conquest of "Constantinople" to be frightened from his matured purpose by the apparition of a British fleet at Malta? The degree of folly and blindness indicated by so miserable a "dodge" is most pitiable. What the ultimate issue of this mode of stopping an unscrupulous despot in the career of his ambition was to have been, does not seem to have entered into the calculations of the sagacious projectors of this bugbear device. Granting that their plan achieved all the success due to its brilliancy and originality, and that the Emperor NICHOLAS had been frightened from his purpose by the appearance of the British fleet at Malta, how would that have tended to secure the independence of Turkey, or the future peace of the world? Was a British fleet to be kept for ever at Malta, as a perpetual bug-bear for the Czar of all the Russias?—It was not so difficult to foresee that a war must come, nor so difficult to comprehend that, if it would come, the more promptly and vigorously it was undertaken, the sooner it would end, and the cheaper would be its cost. There could be no readier mode of encouraging the bully NICHOLAS than to adopt the policy which it is now clear ministers adopted at the commencement of the war, and which must be altogether altered, if we hope for success to the Allies. A "frightening" policy, which seems to have followed even in the Baltic, and which, it is probable has tied the hands of Admiral Napier, must be abandoned in future, for the English people will hardly consent to go to all the cost and inconvenience of a war without some more decisive result than the "frightening" of the enemy.

War is, at all times, a great evil, but evils must come, to nations as well as to individuals. And there are yet greater evils than war. The extinction of liberty—the tyranny of a military despot—the oppression of a free people—the downfall of civilization, and the ruin of learning, science, and art—are all greater evils than war; and it is to avert such fatal disasters, to arrest the progress of barbarism, and to uphold the eternal principles of right and justice, that we have taken arms in this contest. Is it the part of wisdom, then, to shrink the collision which we know must come, and to enter timidly and hesitatingly into it when it has come? To meet boldness by boldness is ever the best policy; and, on such occasions, we can never too often be reminded of the famous political rule of the apostle of the first French revolution—*De l'audace—encore de l'audace—toujours de l'audace*.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.  
Before His Honor Mr. Justice DICKINSON.  
FORGERY.

Richard Hendy was indicted for having, on the 15th January last, uttered a forged cheque on the Commercial Bank, purporting to be signed by James Kelly, senior.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was unrepresented.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, having stated the case, proceeded to call the witnesses: from whose evidence it appeared, that in the month of January last, Mr. James Kelly, senior, a publican, living in Bathurst-street, had an account in the Commercial Bank. The cheque was presented by the prisoner on the 15th January last, but the signature and general appearance of it being esteemed doubtful by Mr. Henry Abbott, a clerk in that establishment, the prisoner was interrogated as to his possession of it. He said that he had obtained it from Mr. Kelly, senior, not being sufficiently satisfied, Mr. Abbott went with prisoner to Mr. Kelly's residence, when the latter immediately procured it to be a forgery, consequently the prisoner was given into custody.

His Honor having summed up, the Jury, after five minutes' consideration, returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to three years' hard labour in Darlinghurst Gaol.

OFFENCE AGAINST NATURE.  
James Blackland, a youth of fourteen, was indicted for having, at Liverpool, on the 8th of January last, committed an offence against nature with a dog.

The offence was clearly established, but its details were too disgusting to bear even the most distant allusion. It was, in fact, one of the most revolting cases we ever heard of.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth.

His Honor directed sentence of death to be recorded against the prisoner.

PRESENTING HIMSELF.  
James Emery (on bail) was indicted for having, on the 5th day of January last, at Bonair, presented a gun at one John Armstrong, with intent to alarm the latter.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was unrepresented.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, having stated the case, proceeded to call the witnesses: from whose evidence it appeared, that in the month of January last, Mr. James Kelly, senior, a publican, living in Bathurst-street, had an account in the Commercial Bank. The cheque was presented by the prisoner on the 15th January last, but the signature and general appearance of it being esteemed doubtful by Mr. Henry Abbott, a clerk in that establishment, the prisoner was interrogated as to his possession of it. He said that he had obtained it from Mr. Kelly, senior, not being sufficiently satisfied, Mr. Abbott went with prisoner to Mr. Kelly's residence, when the latter immediately procured it to be a forgery, consequently the prisoner was given into custody.

His Honor having summed up, the Jury, after five minutes' consideration, returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to three years' hard labour in Darlinghurst Gaol.

OFFENCE AGAINST NATURE.  
James Blackland, a youth of fourteen, was indicted for having, at Liverpool, on the 8th of January last, committed an offence against nature with a dog.

The offence was clearly established, but its details were too disgusting to bear even the most distant allusion. It was, in fact, one of the most revolting cases we ever heard of.



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[illegible]



**M<sup>R</sup>. CHARLES NEWTON** will sell by auction, on the premises, opposite the Australian Steam Company's Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 16th February, at 11 o'clock.

The lease of the Clarence River Hotel, having five years term left, at £100 per annum, free of rates and taxes.

The good-will and fixtures of the same Bar, furniture, and the usual stock of first-rate wines, spirits, and liquors, bottled and bottled; as well as the furniture, crockery, glassware, cutlery, and other articles, and bed and bedding, wardrobe, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.; in fact, everything that is requisite for a first-rate hotel.

This property, situated at the corner of Russell-street and Market-place, commands a first-rate business locality.

**CAPITALISTS IN WANT OF REALLY FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS**

**Lot 1.—THE CLARENCE HOME HOTEL,** corner of Sumner and Second streets, lot first class, at \$600 per acre.

**Lot 2.—The Potomac Hotel**, on Virginia avenue, near the Washington House, BALTIMORE, next to Dr. Hargrave's mansion and grounds.

**Lot 3.—An Allotment**, adjoining lot 2, with 100 feet frontage on the street, and 170 ft. depth.

**Lot 4.—A large tract**, about 10 acres, February, at 15¢ each.

**M. R. CHARLES S. NEWTON** has received instructions from Mr. William Carson, who is about to leave the colony, to sell by auction, at his home, Fifth street, N. W., on February 17, at 12 o'clock.

The above-mentioned properties are situated on the following streets:—**POTOMAC HOTEL**, on Virginia street; **CLARENCE HOME HOTEL**, on Second street; and **Margaret's plantation**, on the river.

[illegible]

**CROWN LANDS SALE.**—At eleven o'clock of Monday, the 10th inst., the following Town, Suburban, and Country Lots will be offered for sale by auction, at the Crown Lands Office, Murray, on the

Lot.	Allo- ment.	Extant.	Lot.	Allo- ment.	Extant.
39	46	A. B. P.	60	67	A. B. P.
40	47	A. B. P.	61	68	A. B. P.
41	48	A. B. P.	62	69	A. B. P.
42	49	A. B. P.	63	70	A. B. P.
43	50	A. B. P.	64	71	A. B. P.
44	51	A. B. P.	65	72	A. B. P.
45	52	A. B. P.	66	73	A. B. P.
46	53	A. B. P.	67	74	A. B. P.
47	54	A. B. P.	68	75	A. B. P.
48	55	A. B. P.	69	76	A. B. P.
49	56	A. B. P.	70	77	A. B. P.
50	57	A. B. P.	71	78	A. B. P.
51	58	A. B. P.	72	79	A. B. P.
52	59	A. B. P.	73	80	A. B. P.
53	60	A. B. P.	74	81	A. B. P.
54	61	A. B. P.	75	82	A. B. P.
55	62	A. B. P.	76	83	A. B. P.
56	63	A. B. P.	77	84	A. B. P.
57	64	A. B. P.	78	85	A. B. P.
58	65	A. B. P.	79	86	A. B. P.
59	66	A. B. P.	80	87	A. B. P.

04	01	0	0	00	04	07	21	0	0
05	02	0	0	00	05	08	22	0	0
06	03	0	0	00	06	09	23	0	0
07	04	0	0	00	07	10	24	0	0
08	05	0	0	00	08	11	25	0	0

CITY OF ST. VINCENT.

COUNTY LOTS.

Lot 80—840 acres, near station Bay  
 Lot 80—25 acres near station, Magdalena Creek  
 Lot 91—32 acres, ditto.

WILLIAM CALVERT, Commissioner Crown Lands.  
 Crown Lands Office, Moraya, 12th January, 1855.

**CROWN LAND SALES.**—At eleven o'clock  
 of WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1855, the following town and suburban lots of land, situate at Port  
 Curtis, which have been offered for sale, but have not been dis-  
 posed of, will be re-offered for sale by public auction at the Land  
 Sales Room, Colonial Treasury, Marquis-street, Sydney, at the  
 hour of twelve o'clock, to wit:—The lots of land, situate at Port  
 Curtis, and under the provisions of an Act passed in the 4th  
 and 5th years of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for regulating  
 the sale of Waste Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian  
 Colonies." (Deposited, 10 per cent.

Town or Place.	Alotted to the Crown.	Area.	Value.
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No.	Town Lots.	No.	A. S. P.
30	Gladstone, county of Clinton	9	8 0 1 0 1
31	Ditto	10	3 0 1 0 1
<b>SUBURBAN LOTS.</b>			
61	Near Gladstone, county of Clinton	15	2 1 1 5
62	Ditto	16	4 0 2 5
63	Ditto	17	4 0 1 0
64	Ditto	18	4 0 1 0
65	Ditto	19	4 0 1 0
66	Ditto	20	1 0 0 0
67	Ditto	21	1 0 0 0
68	Ditto	22	1 0 0 0
69	Ditto	23	6 1 30 10

F. L. & MERRIEWETHER, Colonial Trustees.

### CROWN LAND SALES.—At eleven o'clock of WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, the following Town and Suburban Lots of Land, situated at Port Charles, will be offered by public auction, at the Public Sale Room, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the best price offered to each lot respectively, on the 5th and 6th days after the date of sale, viz., on the 12th and 13th instants, under the provisions of the Act in relation to His Majesty's lands, entitled "An Act for regulating the sale of Government Lands belonging to the Crown, in the Australian Colonies." (Deposit 10 per cent.)

Lots.	Town or Place.	Acres.	Value.
1st.	Suburban Lot No. 15, near Gladstone, County of Clinton.	15	£21 15 0
2d.	"Do "	16	"40 2 5
3d.	"Do "	17	"40 1 0
4th.	"Do "	18	"40 1 0
5th.	"Do "	19	"40 1 0
6th.	"Do "	20	"1 0 0 0
7th.	"Do "	21	"1 0 0 0
8th.	"Do "	22	"1 0 0 0
9th.	"Do "	23	"61 30 10

[illegible]

36	Ditto	ditto	29	30	0 0 0 0
37	Ditto	ditto	29	30	0 0 0 0
38	Ditto	ditto	30	30	0 0 0 0
39	Ditto	ditto	31	30	0 1 0 0
40	Ditto	ditto	34	30	0 1 0 0
41	Ditto	ditto	33	30	0 1 0 0
42	Ditto	ditto	34	30	0 1 0 0
43	Ditto	ditto	41	30	0 1 0 0
44	Ditto	ditto	43	30	0 1 0 0
45	Ditto	ditto	43	30	0 1 0 0
46	Ditto	ditto	44	30	0 1 0 0
SUGARMAN LOT.					
47	Neer Gladstone, county of Clinton		29	...	8 1 0 9
48	Ditto	ditto	30	...	8 1 1 7
49	Ditto	ditto	30	...	4 1 21
50	Ditto	ditto	30	...	8 3 0 0
51	Ditto	ditto	31	...	8 3 0 0
52	Ditto	ditto	32	...	8 3 0 0
53	Ditto	ditto	33	...	4 2 16
54	Ditto	ditto	34	...	6 2 36
55	Ditto	ditto	35	...	6 2 36
56	Ditto	ditto	36	...	7 0 0 0
57	Ditto	ditto	37	...	3 0 2 7
58	Ditto	ditto	38	...	10 0 13
59	Ditto	ditto	39	...	7 1 0 0
60	Ditto	ditto	40	...	7 1 18
61	Ditto	ditto	41	...	7 3 23
62	Ditto	ditto	42	...	8 3 23
63	Ditto	ditto	43	...	10 3 13
64	Ditto	ditto	44	...	10 3 13

53	Ditto	ditto	41	...	6	38	...
56	Ditto	ditto	43	...	5	38	...
57	Ditto	ditto	46	...	7	27	...
58	Ditto	ditto	47	...	10	10	...

F. L. S. MERRIFIELD, Colonial Treasurer.



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**FOR POSITIVE AND UNREVERSED SALE.**  
**COGHIN COGHIN,**  
situate in the District of Columbia, and within about 35 miles  
of Free Carriage, together with about  
5000 HEAD OF CATTLE  
BLOOD CHOICE STEERS.  
And a herd of about 125 WELL-BRED HORSES, which may be  
taken at a valuation.

**MORTON** & Co. have received instructions  
from F. Bundock, Esq., to offer for positive  
and unreversed sale, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,  
TUESDAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock.  
THE ABOVE-mentioned **COGHIN COGHIN**, situate on the upper  
part of the Tiverton Estate, near Market Street, Ebury, and  
watered by about 20 miles of that brook, as well as by several  
other streams.

The country consists of **EXTENSIVE PLAINS** and fine undulating  
**LIGHTLY TIMBERED RIDGES**—the run is surrounded  
by water, except towards London, and is distant only about 85  
miles from Ipswich.

**THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise:**  
A weather-boarded seat and garden and veranda;  
Detached out-offices of 4 apartments  
Three tall stables  
Loose box and harness-room  
5 good tuns—all shingled buildings, on sleepers  
Grass of half an acre  
Cattle-paddock, of 112 acres, partly cropped with maize  
2 large paddocks of considerable extent

At Stonekerry, 2400 ft about 3 miles up the run  
A large stock of cattle is being culled from 2000 to 4000 head  
of cattle, with guises for draughting  
About one mile from the head station is a dairy let at £100 per  
annum.

**SEW** Wheat stores, drays, working bullocks, horse dray and  
harness, &c., to be taken at a valuation. }

With the Cochin Cochin to be sold the following stock  
via :—

**CATTLE.**

2000 cows and heifers, 2 years and over  
550 six months to two years old  
490 bullocks  
1500 steer, 2 to 3 years old  
850 six months to 2 years old

5030 more or less  
**SHEEP.**  
 1750 male and female yearlings, last September.  
 300 ewes, 3 years old  
 200 ewes, of same  
 450 wethers, 2 years and upwards  
 640 last September lambs  
 2400 more or less.

Together with a **CHOICE HERD** of well-bred horses, about 100 head, which, at the option of the purchaser, may be taken at a valuation.

**NOTE.** The particular attention of the squatters in the northern districts is called to the sale of this **FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL**.

SAVING, Bred (from the breeding of the stock, the tried  
famous qualities of the run, and its proximity to a market—only  
25 miles distant) has always YIELDED A HANDSOME  
ANNUAL RETURN.

On the day named—Tuesday, 6th February, it will be submitted  
for UNRESERVED SALE.

Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF MURUMBIDGER.

NOWRANIE STATION, situate on the MILLARONG CREEK ;  
is extent about 66½ Square Miles; distant about  
250 miles from Melbourne  
140 miles from the Bendigo and M'vor  
100 miles from the Ovens Diggings.

Together with a

13,000 First-class Sheep  
400 Head of quiet Cattle  
50 Head of well-bred Horses

**M**ORT and CO. have been instructed to sell  
by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,  
at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th February,  
That well-known station NOWRANIE, ONE OF THE FINEST  
FEEDING RUNS IN THE COLONY. It is situate on the  
Bilyung Creek, in the District of Murrumbidgee, and commands  
not only the best water, but the supply of the diggings at  
the Benligo, Melvor, and the Orange.

**GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 15,000 to 20,000 SHEEP; and the  
richness of the pasture may be best tested by the fact, that the**

present proprietor has fattened and sold 15,000 Sheep this last year.

**THE COUNTRY** consists of richly grazed Plains, skirted by belts of Mysal and Salt Bush.

**THE IMPROVEMENTS** comprise

- A four-room cottage, with hall
- Pantry
- Kitchen
- Store
- Stockyard
- Garden
- Wool-shed
- 6 butts

**\*. THE STONES**, of which there is a good twelve months' supply, together with

Together with the NOWRANIE STATION, will be sold the following stock:—

**SHEEP.**

3000 wethers, from two to five years old  
5400 ewes, ditto ditto  
8500 mixed weaned lambs  
500 well-bred rams

13,000 more or less—of which 9400 are now **FATTENING.**

**CATTLE.**

400 HEAD, more or less—mixed herd of a very superior description, and so **QUIET** they may be **YARDED** on **FOOT.**

**HORSES.**

50 HEAD, more or less, a choice well-bred little herd.  
This is one of those really valuable pastoral properties,  
which do not require a tedious advertisement to attract attention.  
To the well-bred sheep farmer the above FEW FACTS SPEAK A  
VOLUME.  
The true value of Nowranee, as a fattening run of the very first  
order, is best substantiated by the working of it, showing that  
during the last year 15,000 SHEEP have been FATTENED and  
SALED.  
When these qualities are considered, with reference to position  
and the markets within command, it would be difficult to say too  
much in its favour.  
THE NORTHERN SQUATTER would do well to avail himself  
of this opportunity.  
Tenders at sale.  
C. H. B. & Co., Auctioneers.

To Drapers, Northropes, Shippers, &c.  
Important unreserved sale of Drapery, Millinery, &c., &c.  
In the Estate of David Bell.  
By order of the Trustees.

**MR. CHARLES MOORE** has received instructions from the trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Pitt and Market streets, on **WEDNESDAY, 7th, and THURSDAY, 8th February, at 11 o'clock** on each day, The stock, consisting of

Grey and white shirtings  
Ditto ditto sheetings  
Hosie, towellings

Inho, gingkama  
 Ouborg, delstee  
 Balaswinea, barogon  
 Clacacian eloika  
 Musline, dimities  
 Fancy bonnets  
 Tureen hats, &c.  
 Scotch twill shirts  
 White and regatta ditto  
 Ho-iery, gloves, &c. &c.  
 Lace goods, &c., &c.  
 Cashmere goods and mantles  
 Counterpanes, quilts, &c.  
 Flannels, blankets  
 Molekin trousers

Woolen cord ditto  
Fancy doe coats  
Black ditto ditto  
Black and coloured alpaca  
Duck coats, &c.

The above is a mere outline of the stock, which contains everything connected with the general drapery business, the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

Terms at sale.

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To Capitalists, Graziers, Farmers, and others.  
TANGORIN.

This magnificent Estate, on the Hunter River, about 14 miles

**MR. A. DODDS** has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, to sell by auction, on the ground, at the Homestead, on **WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, at twelve o'clock.**

The well-known and splendid estate of **TANGORIN**, the property of **W. F. GORDON**, Esq., divided into **SIX AGRICULTURAL and DAIRY FARMS**, particulars of which are given underneath.

**No. 1. THE HOMESTEAD**, containing 450 acres, including orchard

and garden, having a frontage of 51 chains to the River Hunter, with a large proportion of the very best agricultural land, divided into 1000 acres of the best of the best crops of grain in abundance, the soil being of the best description for all agricultural purposes. The garden and orchard ground covers an area of 7 acres 2 roods, the greater part of which is stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, all in full bearing; apple, peach, pear, damson, lemon, orange, citron, grape, vines, &c. &c. The improvements now making are a new substantial, consisting of Commodious dwelling house, containing nine rooms, with veranda on two sides

Detached weatherboard slab kitchen and servant's room  
Garden house, 80 feet by 12 feet  
Stab barn, shingled roof, 60 feet by 18 feet  
Rice-drying kiln, 30 feet by 18 feet

8-stall stable, ditto, stone built  
Coach house, ditto, ditto, attached to store  
4 horse boxes, said built, and shingled  
1 breaking-in stable, with eight stalls  
Men's hut, of two rooms  
2 ditto, shingled roof  
Car: shed, loose horse box attached  
Stockyards, calf pen, piggyerie, &c.  
Several farm houses

No. 2. 180 acres, 1 road, having a frontage of 22 chains to the River  
E. of Hunter, including some fine agricultural land on the river bank, portions of which are partly fenced. This lot is adjoining the homestead.

No. 3. 200 acres, having a frontage of 22 chains to the River

Hunter, with a proportion of agricultural land. This is a first-rate dairy and agricultural farm.

No. 4, 144 acres of land, 24 chains to the River Hunter, having a small portion fenced on the bank of the river, with a hut upon it. Similar to lot No. 3.

No. 5, 166 acres of land, 24 chains to the River Hunter, having a small patch of cultivation on the bank of the river. This farm is fenced on two sides, and adjoining to the Church School land.

No. 6, 164 acres of land, 24 chains to the rear of the homestead, having a creek running through it, and a small portion of the water. This farm is all fenced in by a 3 and 4 rail fence. It is altogether a superior grazing paddock, well watered and grassed in all seasons.

Five of these splendid farms are well watered by the Hunter River.

never known to be dry. The improvement in running water, which was made by the dam, has been of great benefit to the Highland people, and is considerable and valuable; in fact there is every convenience and request upon it for carrying on dairy and a successful operation in a large way, which is a source of great profit to those engaged in it. Each of the farms on the river has a portion of agricultural land divided into 10, the Ilmeested having the largest proportion. As the soil is all of the same character that each farm will have a considerable quantity of fencing upon it.

These farms are situated at a short distance from Maitland, with a good road all the way. The soil is particularly good for agriculture, as shown from the splendid crops of grain produced. In addition to the land cultivated, there is a great deal more available for stock raising, and the cattle are particularly good. The Americans have much pleasure in observing the situation of the

capitalists, graziers, farmers, and others to this sale of 6 farms quite equal to any in the colony, possessing as they do so many advantages.

Please on view at the office of the Auctioneer, East Maitland  
Remember the day of sale, WEDNESDAY 7th February



